FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 DECEMBER 1983

Iran-Iraq War

A military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that the cities of Dezful, Andimeshk, Behbehan, Nahavand, and Ramhormoz were "struck with success" by Iraqi surface-to-surface missiles "in accordance with the military spokesman's statement on 12 December." On 12 December the spokesman had promised that Iraq would strike selected Iranian targets in response to the bombings in Kuwait on the same day.

Tehran radio and IRNA, reporting the missile attacks, said that casualties totaled 23 dead and 651 wounded in the five cities. The authorities in Khuzestan announced a province-wide mourning period of 3 days, Tehran radio added.

Lebanon

Military Situation — U.S. warships anchored off Beirut, including the battleship *New Jersey*, again shelled Syrian positions in the mountains east of the city, Beirut radio reported. Reacting to the shelling, a Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus radio revealed that it began immediately after Syrian air defenses had "confronted" U.S. warplanes overflying Syrian positions and forced them to "return toward the sea." The spokesman characterized the overflights and subsequent shelling as further "premeditated aggression" against Syrian positions.

In Beirut two French paratroopers were killed: one in exchanges of shellfire between antigovernment forces and the Lebanese Army and another by an isolated sniper, Paris radio reported. Meanwhile, clashes continued in the Al-Kharrub region and around Lebanese Army positions in Beirut and Suq al-Gharb, according to Beirut radio.

Elsewhere in the country, Syrian forces have withdrawn from some of their positions facing the Israelis in the Al-Biqa' and mountain areas because of the onset of winter, ITIM stated.

Dayr al-Qamar — Lebanon asked Greece and Italy each to send 150 observers to supervise the evacuation of Phalangist forces and Christian civilians from the besieged town of Dayr al-Qamar, a Greek Government spokesman stated in remarks reported by Athens radio. Meanwhile, the evacuation began on 15 December, according to Jerusalem radio.

In anticipation of the evacuation, Israeli forces instituted strict security measures in the south, particularly on the Al-Awwali River bridge, and an Israeli armored column moved north from the river to escort Phalangist fighters leaving Dayr al-Qamar, Beirut radio reported.

Meanwhile, an International Red Cross survey revealed that about 9,000 inhabitants of the town want to leave while 3,000 plan to remain, Jerusalem radio stated. The commander of the Phalangists in the region told the radio that no one would dare to harm those that remain behind because of the IDF's support for the evacuation.

Political Developments — President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other officials to "seek reassurance" of the British Government's continued support, the LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION reported. A statement released after the talks, reported by the association, stated that Thatcher told Al-Jumayyil that Britain would continue to support Lebanese Government attempts to bring about reconciliation and "restore Lebanese sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity."

Al-Jumayyil described his talks with the British leaders as "very useful," according to Beirut radio. On relations with Syria, Al-Jumayyil told journalists that contacts will continue in order to "determine whether we can tackle some thorny issues." He said the 17 May Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which Syria opposes, may be circumvented "at this stage" and left for a future government to handle. Al-Jumayyil also promised that "envoys will leave tomorrow" to discuss the possibility of reconvening the National Dialogue Conference "next week."

Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt discussed the Dialogue Conference, as well as the current situation in general, with presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld in Amman, Amman radio reported. In remarks before meeting Rumsfeld, which were reported by Radio Monte Carlo, Junblatt ruled out his party's participation in any national unity government before the reforms agreed at the Geneva conference are realized.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced that all arrangements for the evacuation of his forces from Tripoli have been completed and that he is awaiting the arrival of Greek ships chartered to transport the Palestinians to the YAR and Algeria, Beirut radio reported. However, the Greek merchant marine minister disclosed that Greece has not yet obtained guarantees for the safety of the ships, according to Athens radio. Meanwhile, a representative of Tripoli's Coordination Committee declared that Lebanese Internal Security Forces will shortly deploy in the city in accordance with the evacuation plan, Beirut radio noted. ANSA confirmed that an Italian ship has been earmarked to evacuate wounded Palestinians from the city, and 'Arafat's spokesman in Tripoli said the ship is expected to arrive on 15 December, according to AFP.

Syria

U.S., Saudi Envoys — Donald Rumsfeld discussed the current situation with Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Damascus radio reported. Earlier, President Hafiz al-Asad received visiting Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the radio said, who gave the president a message concerning regional and Lebanese developments from King Fahd. Their talks focused on the consequences of U.S. and Israeli "threats and provocations" against Syria, the radio said, and Al-Asad asked his visitor to convey a reply to King Fahd. Rafiq an-Natshah, the PLO representative in Riyadh, indicated that the prince's visit was aimed at persuading the Syrians to allow 'Arafat's forces to depart overland through Syria in order the Israeli naval blockade, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Control of SAM-5 System — There are "signs" the Soviet Union may hand the SAM-5's in Syria over to the Syrians, an Israeli military source told a Knesset committee in remarks reported by IDF Radio.

Iraq

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing, XINHUA reported.

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BAKHTAR Criticizes U.S. Counterrevolution Activities

LD150544 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Kabul, Dec. 14, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BIA writes:

Imperialism especially the U.S. imperialism has been using various means and methods in an attempt to diminish the prestige and importance of the national and revolutionary movements and of the progressive governments in the Asian, African and Latin American Continents.

Such activities were organized against the national and democratic revolution of Afghanistan, too, mainly through the American Central Intelligence Agency, U.S. State and Defence departments and the White House at different intervals of time. Such a provocation was for instance staged recently at University of Nebraska at Omaha town.

Everybody knows that in the United States, educational institutions such as the faculty of social sciences of Columbia University, special centre for the study of international relations at Harvard University, special centre for the study of Slav Eastern European countries at California University etc., have been used as tools for the preservation of American system and for abetting counter-revolution beyond the U.S. frontiers.

Studied at these centres are problems of the methodology of the provocations and subversions against other independent states which are not to the liking of the USA.

With the direct help of the US State and Defence Departments and Central Intelligence Agency these centres evolve methods of open interference in the internal affairs of such countries.

For example among the notorious figures pitted against the people and the revolution of Afghanistan who dished out heaps of falsehoods against revolutionary Afghanistan at the Nebraska University was Brzezinski, national security adviser to the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. He is the man who organised the propaganda and subversive activities of the Afghan counter-revolution visited and have been visiting the White House and more than 300 million dollar worth of weapons have been given by Washington to these terrorists and professional murderers. [sentence as received]Of course these weapons are used for killing innocent civilians, destroying centres of culture and education even places of worship.

The fervour and zeal with which Brzezinski called for further arming of the Afghan counter-revolution for killing innocent Afghans clearly marked him out as psycopath. Unfortunately the number of such psychopaths in the Reagan administration is not few.

The frenzied efforts of such neurotic personalities for intensifing terror, bloodshed and intervention against the DRA not only highlights the pressing need of the defence of the revolution by the Afghan people, but also explains the need for the presence of limited Soviet military contingents for the preservation of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan until such interventions do not cease and guarantees for their non-recurrence are made available.

SPA Reports on Bombing at Kabul University

LD151302 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 15, SPA — More than 20 people, mostly Russians, including two Soviet advisers, a lady doctor and six Russian language translators, were killed last week as a powerful bomb exploded in Kabul University's education facility, it was reported here today.

The daily *PAKISTAN TIMES* said the high-intensity bomb was planed by Afghan Mujahidin in the central basement of the university's education facility six hours before it went off in the area.

The bomb also demolished one complete wing of education faculty, it added.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Islamabad from inside Afghanistan said the Mujahidin were planning to mount a sepctacular attack on or before December 27 to coincide with the fourth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The communist regime in Kabul has tightened security in the capital and other provincial cities to meet any challenge from the resistance.

AFP: Students Occupy USIS Building in Delhi
BK151344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 15 (AFP) — About 30 students occupied the United States Information Service building here today to protest against what they called interference by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in India.

The students, from the All-India Student Federation (AIFS), chanted slogans against the CIA and demanded that the U.S. ambassador here be sent home.

The PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI), quoting the police, reported that the students had [word indistinct] into the building individually and then hung banners from windows proclaiming they were occupying the premises.

They said they would not leave until action was taken against [words indistinct] who they charged were operating [words indistinct]. Embassy guards kept the students from entering the floors housing the U.S. Information Service outfit.

There were only two constables on duty in the area at the time of the incident, but police reinforcements arrived later and all the students were arrested.

An espionage scandal hit the headlines here last week, with several U.S. diplomats being accused of recruiting a former army officer in a bid to obtain military secrets.

Indian Defense Minister R.I. Venkataraman informed parliament last Tuesday that a spy ring had been uncovered with the arrest of three retired defense service officers and a civilian contractor.

Mr. Venkataraman did not refer to any CIA connections in the case, but press reports have freely mentioned alleged involvement by the U.S. intelligence agency.

The retired officers were said to have leaked information concerning Soviet military supplies to India.

Sethi on Probe Into Espionage Activities
BK141635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, assured the Lok Sabha today that all steps have been taken for early completion of investigations into the espionage activities of some people, including retired officers of the defense services.

Making a statement on the subject, he said the intelligence agencies and the police are constantly vigilant against all such activities. Search of the premises of some of the arrested people have led to the seizure of classified defense documents. Interrogation has revealed that the arrested people — Major General Larkins, Air Vice Marshal K.H. Larkins, Lieutenant Colonel Jasbir Singh, all retired officers of the Armed Forces, and a representative of a private firm, Mr Jaspal Singh Gill — have been engaged in passing on sensitive information to a foreign agency for monetary consideration. They are under judicial custody.

A similar statement was made in the Rajya Sabha by the minister of state for home, Mr N.R. Laskar. Some opposition members wanted the minister to name the foreign agency involved in the case. Mr Laskar expressed his inability, saying that the investigations are in progress. Opposition members alleged that the government is not taking parliament into confidence on such a sensitive matter.

Police, Congress-I Workers Clash in Jammu
BK141641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] A large number of persons, including policemen, were injured today in Jammu following daylong clashes between the Congress-I supporters and the police. The police resorted to lathi [baton] charge and tear gas to disperse Congress-I demonstrators protesting against alleged antipeople and antidemocratic policies of the National Conference government. Over 150 Congress-I supporters, including 8 members of the legislative assembly and 14 women, have been arrested.

The trouble started when the processionists moved toward the Secretariat and Raj Bhawan [Governor's House] where prohibitory orders are in force. The pradesh [state] Congress-I secretary, Mr Chunnilal Sharma, said that the police made unprovoked lathi charge against peaceful processionists.

An official spokesman, however, said that the police used the utmost restraint.

There were also clashes between the police and the Congress-I demonstrators in Srinagar, Anantnag, Shopian, and Badgam in Kashmir valley. The state Congress-I president, Mufti Mohammad Sayed, condemned what he called police excesses and said the state government is not prepared to listen to the voice of the opposition.

In a statement, the Panthers Party president, Mr Bhim Singh, alleged that police ransacked some shops in Kanakmandi area and beat shopkeepers. The state information minister, Mr Mohammad Safi, has, however, denied the allegation. He charged the Congress-I with creating a law and order situation in the state.

In a memorandum to the governor, the state Congress-I accused the Jammu and Kashmir Government of curbing the democratic rights of the people and giving official patronage to the antinational and communal elements.

Over 5,000 Protesters Arrested in Tamil Nadu
BK151021 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] In Tamil Nadu, over 5,000 workers belonging to 14 opposition parties were reportedly arrested from all over the state

when they attempted to picket central and state government offices today to press their demands.

According to agency reports, at least 350 were arrested in Madras city. Their demands include steps to check rise in the prices of essential commodities and streamlining the public distribution system.

Home Minister on Detecting Foreigners in Assam

BK151029 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Over 380,000 infiltrators were detected and more than 321,000 of them were deported from Assam from (?1952) to the middle of this year. This was stated by the home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, in the Rajya Sabha today. He said the need to set up new tribunals for the detection of foreign nationals who entered the state after 24 March 1971 was felt as the old tribunals became defunct.

Mr Sethi said a comprehensive bill has been brought before parliament to replace the ordinance under which tribunals have been set up to detect foreigners in Assam.

Upper Volta Foreign Minister Arrives 11 Dec

BK120028 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] The foreign minister of Upper Volta, Mr Arba Hama Diallow, arrived in New Delhi this evening on a 4-day visit. During his stay, Mr Diallow will have talks with the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, and the the planning minister, Mr S.B. Chavan. A cultural agreement between the two countries is to be signed tomorrow.

First Indian-Built Missile Frigate Joins Navy

BK100923 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The first indigenously built missile frigate — *INS [Indian Navy Ship] Godavari* — has joined the Indian Navy. The frigate was designed by the naval dockyard and built by Mazagaon dock. Commissioning the frigate in Bombay today, the defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, said the presence of powerful navies of superpowers in the Indian Ocean has brought the cold war to our doorsteps. The supply of sophisticated missiles to Pakistan Navy for the first time by its allies has compelled us to take countermeasures to meet the new threat.

The minister said with the commissioning of the *INS Godavari*, the country has entered the era of designing and constructing modern warships.

Omani Envoy Delivers Message to Ziaul Haq

BK141001 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Shabib Ibn Taymur, special envoy of Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id of Oman, called on the president yesterday evening. He handed the president a message from Sultan Qabus and discussed matters of mutual interest. Mr Taymur has now left for home.

Zia on Ties With India, Political Prisoners

BK141055 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] President Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan and India have reasonably good understanding and relationship at the official level and hoped that they would continue the normalization process. He was talking to newsmen at the Lahore Airport this morning.

Asked to comment on the statements of Indian leaders which were of a threatening nature, the president said they had not yet received any threats and the news about them had no base. However, he said Pakistan was fully conscious of its defense needs and it was their duty to make best efforts for the defense of the country.

Answering a question about the possibility of an aggression from any neighboring country, the president said they should not indulge in conjectures; they should see the reality.

In reply to another question about the release of political detenues, he said there were only a few such detenues. Regarding those arrested during the so-called Movement for Restoration of Democracy, the president said they could not be termed as political prisoners. He said many of those who courted arrest, particularly in Punjab, had already been released. Anybody who submitted a written apology and regretted his action was allowed to go.

Replying to another question, he said he had always been meeting the political leaders and there was no question of first or second round of his talks with the politicians.

Newspapers Comment on Relations With India

2 Dec NAWA-E WAQT

GF111336 Karachi NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Crux of Matter — What Are We Doing?"]

[Text] Dr Dieter Braun, a German research scholar on international affairs, has said that the Soviet Union will never want the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan or for them to forge close ties because the Soviet Union's interests can only be realized if India and Pakistan are always against each other and there is a constant atmosphere of tension, bitterness, and suspicion in the region. He was speaking at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs in Karachi.

The prominent Indian opposition leader Mr Subramaniam who recently toured Pakistan also laid the blame for the deterioration of relations on procommunist elements, especially Mrs Gandhi's most favored advisers. His analysis was that since most of the Indian circles also express indignation at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, therefore, in order to counteract the effects of this, the procommunist elements in India attempt to divert the brunt of their anger toward Pakistan. Mr Subramaniam's analysis may be partly true but the Indian opposition to Pakistan is not based only on the Soviet Union's motivation and instigation.

The question is, what are we doing to deal with the individual and combined hatred of India and the Soviet Union? What are we doing about the concerted preparations for a strong national unity necessary to combat the danger that looms from the east and northwest? Is our conduct on the national level one that befits a country surrounded by danger from all sides or have we shut our eyes to numerous threats by ensconcing ourselves in the fortresses of our personal ulterior motives? External dangers can only be resisted with internal national unity but it is our misfortune that instead of being alert and in harmony as a free, perceptive, and dignified nation should be, we are treading the path of insensitive and myopic discord in our own ranks. We never had any high hopes about the Soviet Union or India in the past and we do not have any now, but what is our behavior in this regard?

4 Dec MASHRIQ

GF111228 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 4 Dec 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Criterion for Nonalignment?"]

[Text] The Indian foreign minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, expressed "good wishes" to Pakistan in his speech the other day in the Indian parliament and said that he hoped Pakistan's nonaligned status would not change. It is a matter of great joy that the Indian rulers want to see Pakistan as a nonaligned country.

However, the question to put to the Indian rulers is, what is the criterion for nonalignment? If India signs a military pact with the Soviet Union and stockpiles Soviet arms or if its ally the Soviet Union invades a nonaligned country like Afghanistan, then its status of nonalignment is not affected. But if Pakistan which is surrounded by dangers gets some aircraft for its security and defense, then the Indian rulers feel a danger of an attack from Pakistan.

6 Dec MASHRIQ

GF141840 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 6 Dec 83 p 3

["Mischevious Indian Propaganda Against Pakistan — Shouldn't We Answer a Brick Attack With Stones?" — by Khalid Malik]

[Excerpts] The continuous propaganda attacks by India against Pakistan consists of: propaganda by radio, newspaper, and

Indian agencies abroad; accusations by Indira Gandhi at the Commonwealth conference; Indian efforts to antagonize the United States against Pakistan to block the arms supply;its stockpiling of nuclear arms from big countries like the Soviet Union, Britain, Germany, and France at the cost of its poverty-stricken masses; keeping these stockpiles hidden from others; amassing arms on the pretext that the United States is flooding Pakistan with arms; and propagating that the United States is not urging Pakistan to set up a democratic government and encouraging Pakistan to invade and wipe out India. All this is very absurd, it is nothing more than Indian guile.

By vomiting venom against Pakistan, India wants to impress upon the world that India is the wronged country. Pakistan has the United States as its ally as well as all the Muslim countries. India's other propaganda is that if there is an attack, it would be from Pakistan because in the past whenever there has been an attack it has always been from Pakistan. Pakistan has an Army only one-fifth the size of the Indian Army but the Indian rulers continue to say that Pakistan will attack and conquer India. Therefore, the world should help India as much as it can either in the shape of arms or cash, because India needs it. On the other hand, all kinds of aid to Pakistan should be stopped forthwith to prevent it from attacking us and endangerering the peace and security of a peace-loving nation.

Our government should not be so soft as to make our enemies think that it is so sweet it can be swallowed. Hundreds and thousands of patriots who have offered so many sacrifices for this land spend their days in anticipating an attack from India any time. They are compelled to live a life of fear and unrest.

As regards our leaders, they are only thinking of their Islamabad chairs and of a democracy in name only. They never feel the need to issue a reply to this poisonous Indian propaganda.

Sometimes these people appear in the shape of the MRD, sometimes they are seen in the shape of saboteurs. Some of them appear to be inviting Indira Gandhi to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs and Indira Gandhi has also mentioned this in her speeches to the Commonwealth conference.

Indira Gandhi is always waiting for an opportunity to attack Pakistan whenever possible. She would say that it was Pakistan which attacked first and that Pakistan has carried out this attack with the help of the Arab countries and with U.S. arms. India has acted only in self-defense and has (God forbid) destroyed Pakistan. If we don't give a befitting reply to India today, it will encourage it to use every arm in its arsenal against us.

Our government and the people in authority and also the patriotic leaders should reply to the venomous Indian propaganda with double force. We must tell them who is right, who is wrong,and who is using guile. We should tell our friendly countries that they should not be duped by Indian propaganda and that such wily tricks of India should not be allowed to come between our good relations.

Our government should, as soon as possible, find the best arms to protect our borders and should not lag behind in getting nuclear technology. Moreover, our forces should always be kept in battle readiness to defend the country against Indian attacks. This would serve as a deterrent. Those who carry out anti-Pakistan propaganda should die their own natural death. After Israel, India is the biggest and most dangerous enemy of the world of Islam and the Muslims. The proof is that India, in India itself, has slaughtered hundreds of thousands of Muslims at the hands of the Hindus. India keeps the Indian Muslims always entangled in one problem or the other. Besides, in order to psychologically torture the Indian Muslims, India deliberately acts disrespectfully toward Muslim religious books, the holy Koran and the last of the prophets. Any Indian Muslim protesting against this attitude is wiped out.

The only remedy is that we must face India everywhere in the same terms and even with double force, so that it is humiliated. If we don't answer India's bricks with stones, then the South Asian Muslims will suffer the same pains which they got rid of only 36 years ago.

Briefs

Sri Lankan Army Chief — The chief of the Sri Lankan Army, Major General T.I. Weeratunga, arrived in Karachi this morning on a week-long official visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by the corps commander, Lieutenant General Ahmad Jamal Khan, and other senior Army officials. Later, the Sri Lanka Army Chief visited the mazar [tomb] of the Qaid-i-Azam and laid a floral wreath. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Dec 83 BK]

SRI LANKA

TULF Leader Interviewed on Tamil Demands

BK141749 Colombo THE SUN in English 7 Dec 83 pp 1, 11

[From Iqbal Athas in Madras]

[Text] Madras, December 6 — Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] leaders plan to hold bilateral talks with leaders of political parties in Sri Lanka before the proposed All Party Conference in Sri Lanka.

"We are actually awaiting developments in Colombo. If invited, I will first consult our Politburo. Then some of us will go early to talks to other party leaders to explain our view point," TULF Secretary General Appapillai Amirthalingam said today.

In an exclusive interview with *SUN*, the first he gave any Sri Lanka media since President Jayewardene announced in Colombo that he would summon an All Party Conference, Mr Amirthalingam spoke of the issues he will place before such a parley, if an invitation is received.

The crux of the TULF demands is the setting up of one single autonomous body to administer the northern and eastern provinces.

"This is a must" Mr. Amirthalingam said, "to ensure the security of our people and the integrity of our territory". The north and east have been traditionally accepted as the homeland of the Tamil speaking people, he pointed out.

President Jayewardene while in New Delhi last week rejected this demand. He also placed before Indian Premier Indira Gandhi at their first summit meeting a map and historic documents to explain matters relating to the front's claim of the eastern province being a traditional Tamil homeland.

Although he did not make pointed reference to this, Mr. Amirthalingam said the government has given some wrong figures in regard to the eastern province. During the 1963 census, he argued, the Sinhala population was 18 percent. This had risen from a previous figure of 4.5 percent mainly due to colonisation. In the 1981 census the figure had shot up to 33.8 percent also due to colonisation.

The two major Sinhala parties had entered into pacts with the then Federal Party, but they were not implemented. "When we held talks with Mrs. Bandaranaike in April 1960 she opened her safe and produced the original copy of the Bandaranaike - Chelvanayakam pact. She said she would implement its provisions. This was why we supported the late C.P. de Silva and defeated the UNP", he said.

Later on March 25, 1965, the same provisions were embodied in a pact which the late S.J.V. Chelvanayakam signed with the late Dudley Senanayake. This pact was drafted at the residence of Dr. M.V.P. Peries and also present on that occasion was President J.R. Jayewardene.

I asked Mr. Amirthalingam how the TULF wished to name the autonomous body it wants to administer a merged north and east. "We would like to call it a state." Anyway it can be even Regional Councils or some other name as long as it has our desired objectives," he replied. Mr. Amirthalingam declined to elaborate on what they wished the scope and functions of the proposed body to be.

He said this had been broadly discussed with Special Envoy Gopalaswamy Parthasarthy. He had been told by the latter that President Jayewardene would embody the details in a memorandum he would circulate among party leaders.

However TULF sources said the front had conveyed to Mr. Jayewardene through Mr. Parthasarthy detailed proposals on the powers and functions of the proposed body.

Among them:

(a) To enact legislation on matters concerning the north and east.

(b) To form an armed police force and to maintain law and order.

(c) To undertake its own colonisation programme.

(d) To generate its own financial resources from within the region in addition to Central Government backing.

"We have entered into pacts in the past and the parties concerned went back on it. We are made the scapegoat on the altar of politics. The Sinhala leadership should realise and give us a sanctuary and an area where we will be able to build our own economy and educate our own children, he pointed out. Tamil people cannot do so in and around Colombo any more.

Mr. Amirthalingam last evening summoned a meeting of the TULF Politbureau to brief them on the outcome of his talks with Mr. Parthasarthy and Mrs. Gandhi with whom the front's leaders had an hour long meeting last Saturday.

The Politbureau meeting was held at the Tamil Nadu state guest house overlooking the Chepauk Stadium, where the front leaders are staying. It was the first meeting of the Politbureau since the TULF leaders evolved the tentative proposals with President J.R. Jayewardene through the good offices of India.

Mr Amirthalingam is learnt to have explained to the Politbureau the sequel of events that led to the formulation of the tentative proposals and the meeting he and other leaders held with Mrs. Gandhi.

The first public appearance of the TULF leaders since returning to Madras from New Delhi was to take part in a two-day "International Conference for Solidarity with Tamils in Sri Lanka" organised by a self styled World Tamil Youth Federation. The man behind this exercise is Dr. T.R. Janaradhanam, a member of the legislature here who resigned recently to express "protest" over the happenings in Sri Lanka. In 1974, he was refused a visa to enter Sri Lanka but arrived in Colombo from Malaysia under an assumed name to take part in the Conference

of International Association for Tamil Research in Jaffna. [sentence as published]

"I saw over two hundred youths, moderates and militants mingling with each other at Taj Coramandel's ballroom where the conference ended last Sunday. Thrown in were a few businessmen from Colombo and a representation of the plantation sector.

The views expressed were so varied and controversial that it even drove Mr. Amirthalingam at one point to berate the participant from Malaysia for his remark that they should form an Eelam government in exile.

"You will say that here and go away. It is we who have to face it," Mr Amirthalingam retorted angrily.

The impending all party talks and the meeting its leaders had with Premier Gandhi appears to have prompted the TULF to maintain a cautious stance. There was speculation here that Mrs. Gandhi had advised them to seize the opportunity of the all party talks to resolve their problems and not to indulge in any action that would jeopardise it.

In the move that appeared to fall in line with this, TULF members taking part in the "International Conference" desisted from participating in panel discussions and join the drafting committee which worked out the declaration.

Its leaders however made up for this in their speeches. Its President M. Sivasithamparam said that the front would have no alternative but to fight to the bitter end for a separate state if the Colombo talks failed. He said that it was necessary for the TULF to do all it can at the talks to advance "reasonable demands" particularly since they were going to take part in the talks at India's insistence.

"We should not frustrate India. If any other parties to the talks do this India which appreciates our problem will help us" he said. Mr. Amirthalingam who wound up the conference with a lengthy speech said that militants would also have their due place if and when an accord is reached.

Iraqi Missiles Hit Southern Cities 14 Dec

GF141639 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Ahvaz, Dec 14, IRNA — The southern cities of Dezful, Andimeshk, and Behbehan were attacked by Iraqi missiles this afternoon following threats made by Ronald Reagan against the Islamic Republic.

The three cities were attacked by one missile each, and all of them hit the cities at around 17:37. Reports just in said the city of Ramhormoz, about 90 km east of [name indistinct] and 180 km from the Iraqi border, has also been attacked by an Iraqi missile at about the same time. It is the first Iraqi missile attack against this city. There are no casualty reports so far, but they are expected to be high.

Dezful has been the most frequent target of the Iraqi regime in the past year. The last attack on this city on October 22 left nearly [figure indistinct] people martyred and [figure indistinct] others wounded.

On November 5, Andimeshk, Behbehan, Masjed Soleyman, and Nahavand [words indistinct] first three by surface-to-surface missiles. (?Thirty two) people were martyred in Andimeshk and 30 others in Behbehan.

An earlier missiles attack on Behbehan, about 215 km from the Iraqi border, on October 26, martyred 70 school children and 183 others were sent to medical centres in several cities, including Tehran, for serious wounds.

A fifth city, Nahavand in the western province of Hamadan, was also attacked by an Iraqi air raid at 17:35 hours today causing casualties and damages. On November 5, 14 people were martyred and 200 others were wounded in a similar air raid on this city.

Initial casualty reports said that six people were martyred in Andimeshk and 100 others wounded, nine had been martyred in Ramhormoz and 48 others wounded and 12 people had been wounded in Behbehan.

The air raid on Nahavand has slightly wounded 60 people and partly damaged 100 homes. Most of the wounded have left the hospital after minor treatments. Casualties in Behbehan has [as received] increased to one person martyred and 16 wounded, local officials said. In Andimeshk four women and two men were martyred and efforts are continuing to rescue more victims under the rubble.

In Ramhormoz one pregnant woman was among the 10 (previously nine) martyrs. Out of the 48 wounded, 9 were treated for minor injuries.

The attacks on the southern cities took place when the people were observing maghrib (evening) prayers.

One of the victims of the attack on Ramhormoz, 14-year-old Majid Sultani-Zadeh, told IRNA that Saddam Husayn was trying to disillusion the Iranian people towards the Islamic revolution by his shameless attacks on civilians.

"But he will see the opposite," he said "this war should continue until his (Saddam's) destruction."

The Friday prayers leader of Ramhormoz, Hojjat ol-Elsam Mahdi-Nejad also visited the wounded victims of the attack at the city's Imam Khomeyni Hospital.

First reports receive from Drezful said that one civilian was martyred and 408 others were wounded. Some 80 homes had also been damaged or destroyed.

The casualty figure in Andimeshk has also risen to nine people martyred and 121 wounded, according to local authorities.

Additional Report

LD141713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Following the utterances made by the Zionist Iraqi regime last night and today, warning that Iraq would attack targets inside Iranian territory in retaliation for the explosions in the U.S. and French Embassies in Kuwait, and the repeated broadcast of this statement by Baghdad Radio, the criminal regime ruling Baghdad put the joint American-French-Israeli plan into practice this evening by way of criminal attacks on the resistive cities of Dezful, Andimeshk, Behbehan, and Ramhormoz, martyring or wounding another group of our beloved compatriots in these cities.

According to the latest report, the toll of those martyred and wounded is:

Andimeshk: Six martyrs; 100 wounded. Four sisters are among those martyred.

Behbehan: Four martyrs; 14 wounded.

Ramhormoz: Nine martyrs; 48 wounded

Dezful: One martyr.

According to this report, immediately after the crime committed jointly by the United States, France, and international Zionism, the people of these cities, who are always present on the scene, assisted relief forces and rushed to help the wounded.

Public Mourning in Khuzestan

GF150559 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Following yesterday's missile attack by the Zionist regime of Saddam on four cities in Khuzestan Province, the Council of the Friday Imams of the province and the governor general have announced 3 days of public mourning throughout the province. In addition, the cities of Dezful, Andimeshk, Behbehan, and Ramhormoz will observe a holiday today, Thursday.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Friday Imams

LD141932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The third and last day of the seminar of provincial councils of Friday imams from all over the country continued its work this morning in the presence of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri and Hasemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the office of the Grand Ayatollah Montazeri.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, referring to the power that exists in Iran thanks to unity and following the leader, said:— The power enjoyed by the world today from the military, propaganda, and other standpoints is unprecedented and it has seldom enjoyed such power: All the powers are today being used against the power wielded by the clergy, the hezbollahi people, and the imam in connection with the Islamic Revolution. And the power that exists in Iran thanks to unity and following the leader did not exist even in the era of the holy and most noble apostle — may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion. Already the world with all its might wants the Islamic Revolution not to triumph and we, too, with God's succor, and with utmost steadfastness want to make this revolution victorious and export it to the world and, of course,there are problems on this path that we should bear in their entirety.

He added: The task that we want to carry out if we are to succeed would show the world that our country is a society of justice that will be introduced to the world as a model. Should we fulfill this task, the rest of the Islamic countries would follow us one after another. For this very reason, the world is striving so that the Islamic Revolution might not establish itself in Iran and so that this model might not be shown to the world. Here is where the world's real war against us lies. Therefore they have started all these wars, blows, and plots against us.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: In the past, when internal disputes arose between nations the moment a foreign embassy, whether that of the British or of the Russians, was involved, everybody used to stand back, saying: We cannot fight a superpower. And now the world situation is such that when it is said that the United States is behind a certain issue everybody goes to one side.

But the Islamic Republic of Iran with its steadfastness against all the superpowers has cast aside all yardsticks. Thus, we see in the world a handful of meek people and Shi'ites shaking the world to its very foundations and portraying the United States to the world as a mere paper tiger.

In Lebanon, although most of it is occupied by Israel, the Phalangists and others, a handful of Muslim revolutionaries are making all the colonialists — at this very hour while we are speaking — imprison themselves behind a screen of sandbags and garbage trucks. What Iran has achieved here is to bring about the autonomous power of the meek, a power that is shaking the world's empires to their foundations.

Today the danger threatening the superpowers is immense and a single explosion can cost the colonialists billions of dollars.

With regard to the present situation in Afghanistan, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: Afghanistan is nominally and ostensibly occupied by the USSR, but really the power is in the hands of the people and the people themselves sow and harvest and administer themselves without government interference, and the power of the Muslim revolutionaries of Afghanistan, too, stems from Iran. For if Iran were not there no one would know what would happen to them.

We have begun these great tasks and have shaken the world's archcriminals. To achieve these tasks, we must provide martyrs and we should put up with difficulties as well. Indeed, we are doing miracles whereby despite all these tribulations we are securing the needs of the people and everything is normal. We are attending to the people's economic situation in circumstances whereby the 36 million strong population has increased to 40 million and several of our provinces are either totally destroyed or partially destroyed, while our biggest problem is that we are spending 1/3 of the national budget on the war. If we were to refrain from spending 1/2 of this 1/3 on the war, inflation would come down. The people should be told of these facts, since if the people know what is happening they would hasten to meet the difficulties in a much better way and would acquire a greater power of endurance.

The Majlis speaker continued:—One might ask: Why are we waging a war? The reason is that the war was imposed on us and the fact that we are not making peace stems from the Koran and the honor of Islam and support for the meek and for preserving the blood of the martyrs. For if we were to make peace Saddam would remain and they would constantly strengthen him, turn him into a ghoul in the region in order to wage war whenever they want against us and other meek people; now we are the ones who are deciding, but if we were to make peace, it would be they who would decide. If we made peace without Saddam's downfall, we would be robbing the people of the greatest epic movement.

Moreover, what is at stake for us is the mission of the world of Islam and we are also responsible for the young people and the meek nation of Iraq, since the best Iraqi people today are the most abject among them, and one should save these people. If we were to make peace in these unfavorable circumstances all the revolutions in the region would be defeated and all the revolutionary deprived people would lose heart.

He added: The enemy has already been defeated in the military war and is only conducting a psychological, propaganda, and economic war and our friends should not be influenced by these propaganda and economic climates of opinion lest the issue of the war — God forbid — be forgotten.

With regard to the elections to the second term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: In connection with the elections, the people who would not forget fundamental issues should be elected. The Majlis rostrum is a dangerous place and a person might do something whereby a poisonous climate of opinion might be created so as to preoccupy society for a while. In the Majlis above all we want a good and pious person. Specializations are useful but certain individuals,

though they might not at the moment understand certain things, but who are endowed with piety, goodness, and a vigorous Islamic outlook, satisfy the best conditions for being elected, such as certain religious people who are not specialists but are more active than even the specialists and, therefore, can serve.

In conclusion, emphasizing the need for unity among all the strata of the people, particularly the clergy, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: For us the issue of the unity of the clergy is a serious issue and regardless of national and Islamic unity the clergy should have unity among themselves; praise be to God the imam of the Islamic nation constitutes an excellent base for fostering this unity and we Friday imams should know that in the provincial cities we are not the only clergy, but rather there are other clergymen, and the Friday imams should adopt the attitude of the imam with regard to all the clergy in the regions and should behave toward them as fathers and elder brothers. But even if we were to refrain from sending 10 to 15 people to the Majlis that would be much better than engendering discord and thereby destroying each other.

According to our correspondent, the seminar ended its work after issuing a resolution today.

Defense Minister Affirms Position in Gulf Region

LD141242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Musavi this morning chaired a Cabinet session, during which Defense Minister Colonel Salimi presented a report on the continuous efforts of the combative personnel of the Air Force, Ground Forces, and especially the Navy in the Persian Gulf. He said: The Islamic Republic has not only guaranteed the safe passage of commercial vessels in that region, but it is capable of blocking and destroying any aggression on the spot.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,573

LD141844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Communique No 1,573 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the front of the imposed war is brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots:

During the past 24 hours, exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued sporadically between our forces and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on most of the western and northwestern border fronts of the country. With artillery fire on the enemy's infantry, tank, and artillery emplacements and supply depots, our combatants stopped enemy fire to a considerable extent and prevented engineering activities and movements of the units of the Saddamist mercenaries, killing or wounding a number of their servicemen. Our combatants also completely destroyed two Iraqi mortar launchers. In the Darband region, a number of personnel of the enemy's engineering units who were repairing their supply bridge were fired on by the combatants of Islam and fled after suffering losses.

On the southern fronts, the combatants of Islam continued to defend their positions. In each region, by returning fire on enemy positions and fortifications and sending patrols to the Iraqi forces' positions, they observed their movements and activities and inflicted losses and casualties on the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries.

In a series of fire exchanges on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the heroes of the Gendarmerie and the other combatants of Islam fired back at the Iraqi forces and silenced them, killing or wounding more than 20 people. They set fire to and destroyed one jeep carrying a 106-mm rifle and nine heavy and light weapon sites of the Saddamist mercenaries.

Yesterday, as a result of the fire of the Iraqi forces' long-range weapons, the city of Abadan suffered losses; some shops and houses were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Deputy Oil Minister Discusses OPEC Policy

DW141007 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt from interview with Deputy Oil Minister Dr Mohammad Abbas Honardust by Guenter Ederer in Tehran for special report on contemporary Iran—recorded in English with superimposed German translation— date not given]

[Text][Honardust] Since the beginning of the war and up to now, we have exported as much crude as we wanted. I personally cannot recall a single day on which no loading was done. We have about 50 customers, and all of them are currently buying. We sell our oil, all ships are loaded in good time, and, therefore, there is no room for distrust as far as I'm concerned.

[Ederer] What is the objective of your future OPEC policy?

[Honardust] Well, we are convinced that we must respect OPEC, and if somebody holds OPEC in contempt, then this is not for the benefit of all of us because the rights of OPEC would be trampled. We must hold OPEC high because it belongs to us and because it is the only Third World organization. This is why we must keep it alive.

[Ederer] Once the war is over and all damage has to be paid,

won't there be danger of a renewed oil flood in the world because both Iraq and Iran will be selling as much as possible?

[Honardust] Well, you know, even under the present difficult conditions we have respected OPEC with our quantity allotments even though we disagree with the allotted quantities. But since OPEC is at stake, we respect this. And this will be our stance also in the future, for the sake of OPEC's unity.

[Ederer] Will you make sacrifices for the benefit of OPEC?

[Honardust] Why, certainly.

Planning Chief Outlines Economic Targets
DW141025 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1915 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpt from interview with Taqi Banki, minister of state of plan and budget organization, by Guenter Ederer in Tehran for special report on contemporary Iran— recorded in English with superimposed German translation— date not given]

[Text] [Banki] Our new 5-year plan contains four important targets which I would like to cite here. First, it is our goal to become independent from vital products such as wheat, meat, eggs, potatoes, and vegetable oil. These are products which we must produce in Iran under all circumstances. The second thing is that we are very much dependent on crude. We must get away from this dependence on crude. In one way or another we must set up an industry so that the pipelines in the future will no longer have to transport the oil to the ships, but that we will sell the finished products from factories in Iran.

Our export products should be produced here; hence, we must build up the industry which will process Iran's raw material and which will thus enable us to exert influence on the prices on the international markets.

The third point is that we must train our young generation, especially after this cultural revolution. Our universities must do a great deal. They must train engineers, doctors, andspecialists. But what deserves even more support is the vocational schools.

The fourth point surely is even more important than the others, namely, research. We have been thinking that our country cannot be independent unless we intensify research to become leading in some sectors. So far we have spent 0.3 percent of our gross national product on research. We will raise this to 1 percent.

[Ederer] So you encourage a market-economy or a state-control system under your new 5-year plan?

[Banki] At the moment we believe that we have to exercise more control. The reason is that we believe we have a corrupted system, and unless we exercise control we wouldn't find the misdeeds of the system in order to correct them. Once we have succeeded with this we definitely will arrive at a free system. But at the moment the government is forced to exercise control over the foreign-exchange business, the distribution organization, and the dimension of the private and public sectors. This must go on until our capabilities have been amply developed, our situation is stable, and private economy cannot exploit the state, and state economy is no longer corrupt.

[Ederer] What chances do you see for the German industry?

[Banki] There are many options. In agriculture we need greater and growing productivity. A great deal of research is required in this respect, and your specialists can help a great deal there. There is the exchange of ideas in heavy industry, the purchase of technology — this certainly covers a wide field, and it also includes the exploitation of our minerals.

Khamene'i Meets With Majlis Labor Committee
LD102033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Members of the Majlis labor and employment affairs committee met and confirmed with President Khamene'i this morning. The committee briefed the president on its activities and then Khamene'i, alluding to the importance of the labor and employment affairs committee as well as its role in solving employees' problems, among the most important issues facing the country, said as long as Majlis committees fail to attend to issues pertaining to planning and future programs for the country, things will not improve.

Referring to the existing inflation, the president said: Inflation has brought about a certain disorder in our society. Among others things, it has had a great impact on our employees' livelihood. Consequently, we have tried in this year's budget to cope with this problem. Thank God, certain measures have already been taken. Concluding his remarks, Khamene'i reiterated the need for planning and said: I do hope that you will expand and increase your cooperation and your close and decisive affinity with the government.

Tudeh Party Members Trial Continues
LD141225 Tehran IRNA in English 1010 GMT 14 Dec 83

["Six More Soviet Spies on Trial" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Dec 14 IRNA — The sixth session of the trial of the second group of military elements of the secret organisation of the treacherous outlawed Tudeh Party started here this morning.

The second group, consisting of six members were active in the Air Force and the Navy under Mohammad Mehdv Partovi, chief official of the secret organisation of the defunct Tudeh Party and also under a civilian, Shahrokh Jahangiri, who was responsible for the military wing of the secret organisation of that party.

Besides Shahrokh Jihangiri, other five accused were included, Captain Mohsen Bidgoli, Captain Ali Akbar Mirzaei, Air Force Technician Bahram Hafezinia, Air Force Major Saber Zafar Heidari and Lieutenant Abbas Hasheminejad. All are charged with hatching plots to overthrow the Islamic Republic and spying against it.

Partovi was also present at the trial which was started with recitation of verses from holy Koran and presided over by the Islamic judge for military tribunal Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi Reyshahri.

Proceedings Detailed

LD141358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The trial of the second group of members of the defunct Tudeh Party, consisting of six members of the military organization of the illegal, secret, spying Tudeh Party, started this morning in the Islamic Revolution Court of the Armed Forces, chaired by Reyshahri. The group is accused of membership of secret organizations with the aim of engaging in espionage against and overthrowing the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The names of the six, who were active under Mohammad Mehdi Partovi, chief official of the secret organization, are: Civilian Shahrokh Jahangiri, who was responsible for the military wing of the secret organization of that party in the Air Force and Navy; Mohsen Bidgoli, 'Ali Akbar Mirza'i, Bahman Hafezinia, Saber Zafar Heydari and 'Abbas Hasheminezhad.

In today's open court session, which was also attended by Mohammad Mehdi Partovi, the Islamic Revolution prosecutor of the Armed Forces, read out the indictments against each of the accused.

Accused number one, Shahrokh Jahangiri, then spoke in his own defense. He said that he became acquainted with the Tudeh Party in the year 52 [beginning 21 March 1973] and that in the year 55 he was sent to the Soviet Union by the Navid organization to take part in a course on Marxism. He received training in Moscow's International School on Marxism on covert activities and methods of fighting the police. He said that after being sent back to Iran in the year 57 he was simultaneously put in charge of a wing of the Tudeh Party and of distributing its publications. After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, at their orders he joined the secret organization wing [as heard] and was put in charge of secret organizations of the party in the Air Force and the Navy. Jahangiri said that in the year 61 on the orders of [Tudeh Party Secretary General] Nureddin Kianuri he was chosen to act as an intermediate between two employees of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran and was put in charge of carrying and exchanging letters and parcels given to him by Kianuri and the Soviet agents. He also made some remarks about links between the majority wing of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq minigroup and the traitorous Tudeh Party. Accepting the charges made against him in the bill of indictment, Shahrokh Jahangiri provided details about the methods used in receiving military intelligence, hiding interorganizational documents and papers, and collecting weapons.

Partovi, chief official in charge of secret organizations of the Tudeh Party, who was present in the court as a witness, confirmed Shahrokh Jahangiri's remarks, adding: After the revolution, on the orders of the Tudeh Party, we set about attracting the members of the Feda'iyan-e minigroup. After a while the group split and the majority wing of the Feda'iyan-e minigroup accepted the Tudeh Party's strategy.

The second accused, Mohsen Bidgoli, providing some details about his activities and accepting the charges leveled against him as well as confessing to his errors in understanding the motivations in an Islamic society, declared himself guilty and asked the court's forgiveness.

The third accused, Hafezinia, provided details about his membership and activities in the secret military network, the holding of party meetings in his house, implementing the decisions reached by the organization, providing secret reports and intelligence and receiving a special camera for photographing documents and papers. In his confessions, he said that he reported the names of purged members to his superior. He also provided information on his wife's membership in the youth organization of the Tudeh Party.

The session was adjourned at 1200. The next session of the Islamic Revolution court of the Armed Forces will be convened on Saturday, 17 December, to continue the trial of the members of the secret military organization of the spying, defunct Tudeh Party.

Labor Minister on Afghan Work Permit Holders

GF101543 Tehran IRNA in English 1527 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 10, IRNA — Afghan refugees in Iran who have secured temporary work permits would be covered by labour laws, said minister of labour and social affairs, Abolqasem Sarhadizadeh here today.

He further told IRNA that under a plan drafted by the ministry, employers would not be allowed to hire foreign workers outside the regulations of the ministry.

Giving more details about the plan which is ready for implementation, he said that work certificates and temporary work permits would be issued for Afghan refugees and others with similar status. Therefore, they would be supported by the labour laws, said Sarhadizadeh.

Those employers who fail to observe the regulations in hiring foreign workers, would be severely punished, he added.

Afghans With Forged Identity Cards Arrested

GF141152 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Dec 83 p 13

[Text] Three Afghans, two of whom had come to Tehran from Hormuzgan without permit and were living in Tehran, were apprehended by the officials of Police Stations 12 and 13 and arrested on charges of entering Iran without authority, possession of forged residence cards, and for seeking exit permits to leave Iran. On interrogation it was learned that one of them had forged the residence card of his nephew who was at the moment in Afghanistan, had affixed his own photograph thereon, had altered the name, and was living in Tehran on the basis of that card.

According to a report received, the investigating officials of Police Station 12 became suspicious of the two Afghan nationals who were roaming about on the southern part of Kargar Avenue in Tehran. They asked them for their residence permits. They produced two cards which were later found to be forged. One of them introduced himself as Imam Din and the other as Abdol 'Ali. The officials, after checking the residence cards, searched

them and found two exit permit applications with no photographs.

The accused were led to the police station. During interrogation Abdol 'Ali confessed that his real name was Shah Mohammad and that he was using the residence card of his nephew Abdul 'Ali who at the moment was in Afghanistan. He had affixed his own photograph thereon and had made some alterations to it. He then added that he is a resident of Hormuzgan, that he had several times left that region without authority, that he had several times visited Afghanistan and returned to Iran, and that he had been living with his friends in Qarchak Varamin for 10 months.

When asked what were they doing in Tehran, they said: Since we wanted to go to Afghanistan, we came to Tehran to buy a radio and a tape recorder, but the policemen arrested us. [as published]

The officials of Police Station 12 sent them to the inteligence department of the police along with their forged cards and the police report.

Similarly, the officials of the bazaar police became suspicious of another Afghan national, Mohammad Ebrahim Khan, who had handed over an identity card and several residence permits to a photocopier for photocopies. The police officials scrutinized their documents and found that the identity card of that person was forged. He had affixed his own photograph on somebody else's identity card. Similarly, they found on him another identity card and a health certificate issued to him at Qom. He too was sent to the intelligence department of the police along with his documents.

Three Afghan Nationals Murdered in Tehran
GF141310 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 3 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpts] In two tragic crimes which occurred during the last 48 hours in two different parts of Tehran, an Afghan national killed his daughter and son-in-law with a sledge hammer, and in another case, an Afghan national ripped open the stomach of his friend following a financial dispute.

Following these two crimes a large number of people and tradesmen living in those areas held a protest meeting against the crimes which the Afghans commit in Tehran and in other cities of Iran. They met the officials concerned and asked them to take necessary action against the Afghans by collecting the Afghans at one place and restricting their activities to protect the lives, property, and honor of the residents of Tehran. Following these two crimes a number of persons gathered in Mostafa Khomeyni, Mulavi, and Khazaneh Bokharai Avenues, and protested against the crimes which these Afghan nationals, a majority of whom come to Iran illegally, commit. These protests resulted in collecting a large number of Afghans by the committee brothers and the guards.

Esfahan Residents Close Road in Protest
GF111922 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] According to a report from Esfahan, the residents living around the city's main highway, called the Zeynabiyeh Highway by the regime, twice closed the highway for some hours as a protest against the officials of the regime.